THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Departure of Commissioners.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 31.

General Grant sent in a flag of truce to-day announcing that our Commissioners would be received at 5 p. m. Accordingly at that hour Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell proceeded over on the Baxter road, and under a flag of truce entered the enemy's lines in front of Wise's brigade of General Bushrod Johnson's division. They were received by Col. Hancock of Gen. Grant's staff, and conducted to a special train of cars awaiting in the rear. The Commissioners were well entertained at Grant's headquarters, and start for Washington to-morrow. Mr. Stephen's servant was permitted to accompany him. Col. Hatch, Assistant Agent of Exchange, accompanying the Commissioners as Secretary. During the passage of the Commissioners the breastworks of the enemy as well as our own were crowded with soldiers witnessing the novel event.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan 31.

Mr. Smith of Alabama publishes a card to his constituents this morning in which he says the question of opening informal negotiations for peace with the enemy having assumed the shape agreeable to his own as he believes to their wishes he shall waive all personal considerations and resume his seat in the House of Representatives this day.

RICHMOND, Feb. 1.

Gen. Lee's nomination as General-in-chief was confirmed yesterday in the Senate.

Reports from the Valley represent that troops from Thomas' army were passing over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The deputation from the North Carolina Legislature arrived here yesterday. They had an interview last night with the Congressional delegation from that State.

Gen. Lee's has issued an appeal for the surrender of all cavalry arms and equipments in private hands. He says a prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army particularly cavalry.

A large public meeting was held last night in the hall of the House of Delegates and was addressed by the Hon. Thos. S. Flournoy and several members of Congress from Virginia and Georgia. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting broke up at a late hour. All the speakers declared themselves in favor of the prosecution of the war until independence was achieved.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 31.

In the House after debating the Senate bill to authorize the transmission of newspapers to soldiers free of postage, was again passed notwithstanding the objection of the President, yeas 63 nays 13, it thereby became the law.

Resolutions were adopted cordially thanking the officers and men of the 9th 14th and 59th Regiments of Virginia infantry for their patriotic determination to dedicate themselves anew to the sacred cause of liberty and independence.

Mr. Ewing submitted resolutions in relation to representatives from the States of Missouri and Kentucky which after debate was laid on the table.

The House then resolved into secret session.

The Senate agreed to a reference of the consolidation bill to a Committee of Conference.

The House bill for the sequestration of property of persons liable to military service who have deserted or shall hereafter depart from the Confederate States without permission, passed yeas 12 nays 7.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, January 31.

All the movements of the enemy indicate that Gaston and Branchville are the points designated. The 20th army corps occupy Robertsville. A heavy force of infantry, artillery and cavalry are reported encamped near the junction of Silketchie and old Carbon Roads. The force is believed to be 15th and 20th army corps.

Yesterday morning the enemy advanced a considerable force of infantry and artillery from White Pond, drove in our skirmish line three miles to Hog's Creek. Our infantry afterwards advanced and drove the enemy back to White Point, re-establishing our picket line. Since then all has been quiet on the Cambahee. At that point the enemy made a demonstration on our position with pontoon bridges over the Silketchie that afternoon, without result.

It is reported that Burns was at McPhersonville last night.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, January 31.

The New York Tribune of the 26th says:

An arrival from Perambuco reports the Confederate Steamer *Shenandoah* destroyed several American merchantment along the coast of Brazil in consequence of which vessels found U. S. were running a British Register.

The *Harriet Lane* at Havanna was found on fire on the 18th and she was towed ashore and scuttled.

A residence costing thirty thousand dollars has been presented to General Grant by the citizens of Philadelphia.

General McClellen sailed for Europe on Wednesday.

The American Hotel at Buffalo and other buildings were destroyed by fire on Wednesday. Loss a million of dollars.

Gold 205.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1865. [No. 242.

A SOUTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF NASHVILLE.

Though it is nearly two months since the battle of Nashville was fought, a Southern account of it is just published. We find it in the Atlanta *Appeal*, furnished by a writer who seems to know what he is writing about. While it is very late to apply the antidote to the poison contained in the flaring accounts given by the Yankees of this reverse, yet we give place to the account as a matter of history. It shows that there has been no "rout" of Hood's army, nor any demoralization in its ranks. After describing the fight at Franklin, the writer says:

"At an early hour the next day the dead were buried, and the wounded placed in hospitals, and we took up the line of march that evening in the direction of Nashville. We met with no opposition until we reached the vicinity of Brown's creek, about three miles and a half from Nashville, where we established our lines, resting the right of our infantry on the Chattanooga railroad and our left near the Harding pike, and extending our right and left with cavaly to the Cumberland river. Our infantry line was well fortified, and upon our infantry flanks we were constructing small forts, to be manned with seventy-five or one hundred men each; but before the completion of these works, on the 15th inst., the enemy assaulted our extreme right and left. It was for some time uncertain which was the demonstration and which the real assault; the assault upon our right resulted in a loss to the enemy, in killed and wounded, of about three hundred; and about 1 o'clock it became evident that the enemy intended to give us battle upon our left flank. About half-past 2 o'clock he attacked the redoubt upon our left flank with overwhelming numbers, and carried the redoubt, capturing about seventy-five men and four pieces of artillery. He then attacked the other redoubt, about three quarters of a mile in the rear of the first, attacking it front and flank, and carried it, the men escaping to our lines. The enemy advanced about half a mile towards the left wing of our infantry line; here we held them in check until night closed in upon us and ended hostilities for the day. General Hood immediately withdrew everything from the right of the Franklin pike, massed his whole force on the left, established his line, and constructed strong rifle-pits in the course of the night, feeling assured that the enemy did not outnumber us.

"I have never indulged as high hopes of the results of a coming battle, because I was confident the Army of Tennessee had never had so good an opportunity of a great victory. I had seen the Army of Tennessee encounter and whip the enemy with even greater disparity of numbers in the open field, and I did not believe it possible for three times our numbers to attack us in front and drive us from our fortifications.

"At half-after 8 o'clock in the morning the skirmishing commenced, and at about 10 o'clock our line was vigorously assaulted with two, and in some places three lines of battle. The enemy was repulsed with great slaughter. About 12 o'clock, we were assaulted again, and again the enemy was driven back.—About half-after 3 o'clock our whole line was again assaulted, though not with the same vigor of previous assaults; but, unfortunately, our left centre gave way, and from that point division after division gave way in rapid succession to the extreme right, and the army left the field in confusion. If our lines had stood fifteen minutes longer that day, the victory would have been ours.

"The ground was so marshy that our artillery upon the field was not brought off. We lost in two days about fifty pieces, but our trains and reserve artillery had been sent back to Franklin, and was, therefore, safe. An ample sufficiency of artillery is left in our hands for all field purposes. We have had no report of losses, in killed, wounded and prisoners. I am satisfied that we did not lose, in killed and wounded, on the 15th and 16th, exceeding a thousand men, and a very small number of our men were captured by the enemy, except stragglers that he may have picked up on our retreat. How many of these he may have gathered I have no means of telling.

"The army was rallied on the night of the 16th and morning of the 17th, and the retreat made leisurely and in order, bringing off everthing but a few broken down wagons, and the army is now going into camp at this place and the surrounding country. I do not think that our losses in men will amount to any considerable number. We found the people of Tennessee delighted at our coming, and ready, able and more than willing to furnish us with abundant supplies; and in tears at our departure. Would to God it was in our power to relieve them at once and forever from the terrible oppressions to which they have been subjected for the last three years. But most of the disasters that our armies have experienced are justly chargable to the fact that our army at the front has been too small, while our army in the rear has been too large.

"If one-half of the men of the Confederacy capable of bearing arms would ceas to shirk their duty to themselves, their families and the country, and take their guns and come to the front, we could expel the invaders from our soil within six weeks' time. Will they do it? If worthy of independence, they will; and the future must determine that question.

"After three years of hard campaigning, we find the Army of Tennessee back to Corinth, from which place we moved in 1862. It is true, the enemy, has made some black marks through portions of the country, and left many monuments, in the shape of smouldering ruins and houseless chimneys, to remind us of his vandalism; but we are at Corinth again, and the rebelion is no nearer crushed than it was when we were at Corinth three years since."

KIND WORDS.—They never blister the tongue or lips. And we never heard of one mental trouble arising from this quarter. Though they do not cost much, yet they accomplish much. They help one's own good nature and good-will. Soft words soften our own soul. Angry words are fuel to the flame of wrath, and make the blaze more fierce. Kinds words make other people good-natured. Cold words freeze people, and hot words scorch them, and bitter words make them bitter, and wrathful words make them wrathful. There is such a rush of all those kinds of words in our days, that it seems desirable to give kind words a chance among them. There are vain words, and idle words, and hasty words, and spiteful words, and empty words, and profane words, and warlike words. Kind words also produce their own image on men's souls. And a beautiful image it is. They soothe, and quiet, and comfort the hearer. They shame him out of his sour, morose, unkind feelings. We have not yet begun to use kind words in such abundance as they ought to be used.—*Pascal.*

WM. B. BAYLISS.—This individual was pardoned out of the penitentiary and sent North by the last flag-of-truce. He was sent to the penitentiary, in 1857, for the term of *forty years*, for attempting to carry off slaves to the North. He was the captain of a schooner which plied between Richmond and New York and was arrested at the wharf at Rocketts, with the hold of his schooner full of runaway negroes.—*Richmond Whig.*

100 BOXES TOBACCO AT AUCTION!

WE WILL SELL IN FRONT OF OUR SALES-room on Friday next February 3d,

100 Boxes good medium quality Manufactured Tobacco.

A good chance for investment.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.

Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1865. 242—2t.

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL ATTEND WITH THE ASSESSORS AT MY office in the city of Raleigh, from Monday the thirteenth to Saturday the eighteenth of February, 1865, to receive the following taxes due the 1st day of January, 1865, to the Government, viz:

1st. The taxes on incomes, salaries and profits.

2d. The additional tax of ten per cent. on profits made by buying and selling from the 1st of January, 1864, to the 1st day of January, 1865.

3d. The tax of twenty-five per cent. on profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., made from the 1st of January, 1864, to the 1st of January, 1865, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing or either joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not.

4th. The tax on quarterly sales for the quarter ending the 21st December, 1864.

5th. The tax on licenses for the year 1865, due from persons engaged in the following named trade, business or occupation, viz: bankers, auctioneers, wholesale and retail dealers, pawnbrokers, distillers, brewers, hotels, inns, taverns and eating houses, brokers, commercial brokers or commission merchants, tobacconists, theatres, bowling alleys, livery stable keepers, cattle brokers, butchers, bakers, peddlers, apothecaries, photographers, lawyers, physicians, dentists, surgeons and confectioners.

All persons in arrears are very respectfully requested to make payment.

RUFUS H. PAGE.
Collector for Wake County.

January 28, 1865. 239—3t.

WANTED,

A SITUATION AS TEACHER, IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a young Lady competent to teach the usual English branches, music on piano, French, and the rudiments of Latin, and who has taught nearly three years. Situation preferred on or convenient to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Salary, $1200 and board. Address

"CORA,"
Littleton, Halifax co., N. C.

February 1, 1865. 241—3t*.

WANTED,

5000 POUNDS MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, FOR which I will pay the highest market price.

J. EATON BURROUGHS.

Raleigh, February 1, 1865. 241—3t*.

Grindstones! Grindstones!

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE A good assortment of superior Deep River Grindstones, weighing from 80 to 600 pounds.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.

January 28, 1865. 239—6t.

Pattern Makers Wanted.

WE WISH TO EMPLOY ONE OR TWO FIRST CLASS pattern makers. Apply at once to

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.

January 28, 1865. 239—6t.

Iron! Iron!! Iron!!!

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL KINDS OF Plantation and Farmer's Iron, Shovel Iron, Nail Rods, Band Iron, Heavy Sheet Iron for making Hoops, Spades, &c

SHAY, WILLIAMSON, & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.

January 28, 1865. 239—6t.

Cast Steel Axes.

WE HAVE FOR SALE SIX OR EIGHT DOZEN (5 AND 6 pounds) best steel axes.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.

January 28, 1865. 239—6t.

Office North Carolina Railroad Company,

COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., Jan. 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND No. 8, OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders on and after 1st of February, 1865, in Confederate Treasury Notes, or in the six per cent. non-taxable bonds at Government rates ($135) at the option of the Company.

F. A. STAGG,
Secretary and Auditor.

January 28, 1865. 239—6t.

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 19th, 1834, No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.

ALFRED CAVINESS.

January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND CONTAINING 160 ACRES, FOUR miles east of Graham and two miles east of Haw River Depot, and only half mile from the N. C. Central Railroad, and bounded in part by the waters of Back, Otter and Quaker creeks.

Terms: $5,000 in Bank Notes or $1,500 in a note payable on demand. For further particulars, address

W. F. BASON,
Haw River, N. C. R. R.

January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

HORSE COLLARS! HORSE COLLARS!!

P. Q. M. OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., January 19, 1865.

I WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL THE 22D DAY of February next, for the manufacture of ten thousand Horse and Mule Collars, similar to samples to be seen at my office.

Bidders must state the number which they can deliver per month.

W. E. PIERCE,
230—12t. Capt. and A. Q. M.

$2000 REWARD.

LOST OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE, A BOX MARKED "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express office, will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent So. Express Company.

January 17, 1865. 228-tf.

FOR RENT.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN A mile of the city of Raleigh, with 360 acres of land attached.

Apply to Dr. Joyner, Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.

January 31, 1865. 248—tf.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.

Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 163—tf.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,

RALEIGH, N. C., January 18, 1865.

To the Farmers of Wake, Orange and Chatham Counties:

I RESPECTFULLY APPEAL TO THE FARMERS OF Wake, Orange and Chatham counties, to bring in their surplus corn immediately, for the support of our army. I have obtained permission to pay Local Appraiser's rates for all grain delivered previous to 1st of February 1865. I earnestly hope that patriotic producers will deliver their grain immediately, and relieve me of the unpleasantness, and themselves the mortification of resorting to rigid impressment, which I will be compelled to do on and after the 1st of February.

The following are the names of my authorized agents: Raleigh, J. J. Mhoetre; Forestville, J. W. Fort; Morrisville, A. J. Morris; and Durhams, W. P. Ward; Hillsboro' to be filled and Pittsboro' to be filled.

W. E. PIERCE,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

January 19, 1865. 220—12t.

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.

January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.

Price per hundred	75 00
" " doz.	10 00
" " single copy,	1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.

FAUCETT, LONG & CO.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

GREENSBORO', N. C.

WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO THE sale of real and personal property, and solicits consignments.

January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

On Consignment and for Sale,

100 KEGS SODA.

LONG, FAUCETT & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

WANTED TO RENT,

A SMALL HOUSE IN THIS CITY, WITH TWO ROOMS, or a part of a house, for a highly respectable family of refugees—a lady and children, the husband being in the field. Apply immediately at the

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE.

January 28, 2865. 238—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

NOTICE.

WALTER A. THOMPSON WILL LEAVE HILLSBORO' for the army in Virginia, by the way of Danville, on Wednesday the 25th instant. All boxes properly marked and weighed, will be taken charge of and delivered.

The boxes sent to Graham's and Clingman's Factories were sold at auction, and I am prepared to pay to the persons who sent them the amount for which they were sold.

W. A. THOMPSON.

January 20, 1865. 231—tf.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,

RALEIGH, N. C., January 16, 1865

THE FOLLOWING CIRCULAR OF INSTRUCTIONS from the Secretary of War is published by direction of Major Kinsey Johns, Ins. Field Transportation, for the information of all concerned.

W. E. PIERCE, Capt. & A. Q. M.

War Department. C. S.,

RICHMOND, December 19, 1865.

Persons who may hire their slaves to Maj. J. G. Paxton and his assistants, for Government purposes, at schedule prices, shall have credit for the number hired, in the event of a future requisition for twelve months upon them for their slaves for Government use; and in the event of their loss, shall be indemnified in the same manner as if they had been impressed or put voluntarily for Government use without contract.

(Signed) J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

Q. M. General's Office,
December 27, 1864.

Respectfully returned. Same authorized by Secretary of War to extend the same assurance in behalf of all other officers of this Department.

(Signed) A. R. LAWTON,
228—12t. Q. M. General.

S. T. WILDER,

Auction and Commission Merchant,

LOUISBURG, N. C.

Will make sales of real or personal property, merchandize, provisions, flour, grain, salt, &c., and solicits consignments. Franklinton is the nearest depot.

January 9, 1865. 221—tf.

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier. C. F. DEEMS.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.

1865. 1865.

CONSERVATIVE

STEAM POWER PRESS

BOOK & JOB OFFICE,

J. B. NEATHERY & CO., Proprietors.

HAVING A NUMBER OF PRESSES, and a large assortment of

PRINTING MATERIALS,

We are prepared to execute in a workmanlike manner and with despatch, every description of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING!

SUCH AS

BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
SHIN-PLASTERS,
POSTERS,
HAND-BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS, ETC.

Special attention paid to

GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

A Private School.

THE FIFTH SESSION OF MISS MANGUM'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, will begin on the 10th February. Only a limited number of pupils can be received.

For further information address

MISS M. P. MANGUM,
Flat River, Orange Co., N. C.

Dec. 26, 1864. 111—w&w

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale. KINSEY & WARE.

Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 209—tf.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 30 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	80 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	100 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	200 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,	1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	July							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Feb.				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Aug			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mar				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Sept						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Apr.							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
May		1	2	3	4	5	6	Nov				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
Jun.					1	2	3	Dec.						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrill,	L C Latham,
2			J T Scales,
3	S D Thurston,	W M Parsley,	W T Ennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
8	J M Whitson,	W A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Pool,	R T Gulon,	Sparrow & Reilly
11	W J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H A Rogers,	E B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hammond,	
16	W A Stowe	A S Cloud,	
17	W P Martin,	T H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	J D Barry,	J W McGill,	T J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		D J Devane,
21		W S Rankin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Lee Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge,		M N Love,
26	Jno R Lane,		T J Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	G F Whitefield,	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,		S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	B S Proffit,	
30	F M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
32	D G Cowand,	H G Lewis,	
33	R V Cowan	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
34	W L J Lowrance,	G T Gordan,	
35	J T Johnson,	S B Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Morris,	J L Bost,
38	Jno Ashford,	G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,		W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	R Moore,	
42	J E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	T C Singletary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	N McK McNeill,
47		W C Lankford,	
48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	
49	L M McAfee,	J T Davis,	C Q Petty,
50	G Wortham,	J C Vanhook,	H J Evans,
51	H McKethan,	C B Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parks,		
53		J T Morehead,	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J R Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P P Falson,	G G Luke,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Doolin,
59	D D Fenebee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy,		J P Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W Clayton,	P G McDowell,
63		S B Evans,	J H McNeill,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Bard,	J J Spain,
66	J H N thereut,	C G Wright,	D L Davis,
67	J N Whitted,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hinton,	F C Yokely,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T. (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery by Maj. J. W. Moore; Tenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION—Col. W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj. W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel, J. A. M. Barney.

BRIGADE N. C. JUNIOR RESERVES.

No.	COLONELS.	LIEUT COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	P S Armistead	C W Broadfoot,	W McK Clark.
2	J. H. Anderson.	W. F. Bailey,	N. A. Gregory.
3	J W. Hinsdale,	W. F Pierce.	A. A Ellington.
1	Bat.		D. F. Millard.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty, arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any. If there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such; if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, finally, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship; and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness and, Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimants be a child or children of the deceased, and he, she or they be minor or minors the claim must be prosecuted by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY,
161—tf. Commissioner.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., }

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January 25, 1865. 235—tf.

THE

CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:

THURSDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 2, 1865.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY. In the *Senate* a motion to remove the seal of secresy from late proceedings was lost yeas 19, nays 20.

In the *House* the adjournment question was discussed at length, with no result, the salary and fee bill passed, and resolutions adopted in favor of the Senior and Junior reserves.

THE FEELING IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A majority of the press of North Carolina is clamoring for a State convention. They assert if North Carolina had a right to call together her wise men in council when she was in the old Union, she has the right to do so now. They also assert that the present condition of the country more imperatively demands a convention now than the condition of the country did then.

We clip the foregoing from the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel* of the 17th ult. A more palpably false representation of the press of North Carolina could not have been made. A majority of neither "*the press*," the people, nor the Legislature desire a Convention of the State at this juncture. Nor do we believe that they have so desired for years.

We know not whence the *Chronicle & Sentinel* derived its information unless "the wish was father to the thought." If the good people of Georgia are to be humbugged with such statements into a secession let it be so. But we beg of that *journal* not to attribute to either the *press* or the people of North Carolina, untruthfully any complicity in an action of that kind. That there are a few presses in this State, mostly if not all of the *original secession school*, one of them, at least, one of the most active in circulating *canards* similar to that of the *Chronicle & Sentinel*, to produce the secession of the State in 1860–'61, now clamoring for a Convention of the State, is true. But we have a strong confidence that the people of North Carolina are too intelligent and too watchful to be betrayed into another secession under the leadership of those who brought on the first, with the practical commentary on the *peaceful character* of secession which they have been reading in the school of experience for the last four years. If the good people of Georgia as well as North Carolina really desire peace, as all good men do, we are sure that they will spurn the councils of those who advise another "pill of secession," however enticingly coated over with the alluring but deceptive bait of peace.

But the *Chronicle & Sentinel*, as if fearful of the want of something to show the falsely sensational character of its statements, informs us in its issue of the 28th ult., that "the Legislature of North Carolina have made another judicious step." It then goes on to say: "Resolutions have passed that body calling a general Convention of the States." The news of the passage of such "resolutions" will take the members of the Legislature here, with as great surprise, as it can any body in Georgia. Such resolutions have *not* passed. Nor do we believe that any member seriously contemplates passing anything of the sort just now. Let the Commissioners appointed by the constitutional powers of the country enter upon their duties in endeavoring to negotiate a peace, unembarrassed by humbugs and the croakings of 'withlings and disorganizers by trade, in their rear. This is the course which all true lovers of their country and an honorable peace must desire. Should such peace be the result, all will be well. Should the negotiations fail, this misfortune will be due, we trust, as much, and more to those who have by their croakings for a Convention of the State at home, weakened the powers of our Commissioners, than to anybody else, the Yankees only excepted.

WE LEARN that there is a new mail route established from Gibsonville on the North Carolina Railroad to Long's Mills in Randolph county, N. C. This route passes through a thickly settled section of the country which has much needed mail facilities. The distance from Gibsonville to Long's Mills is twenty miles, the length of the new route.

There is on this route the following Post Offices: Gibsonville, Ingles' Mills, Brick Church, Coble's and Long's Mills. The mail is regularly twice a week over this route. The carrier leaves Long's Mills 4 o'clock, Monday and Thursday, arrives at Gibsonville 10 o'clock, Tuesdays and Friday's and returns to Long's Mill's half past 4 o'clock the same days.

THE RICHMOND *Sentinel* is gratified to learn from Georgia that Gov. Brown is strongly opposed to the reconstruction convention movement which a few disloyal and whipped men, and colonized enemies, are advocating with audacity and zeal.

The number of slaves to be obtained in each State as authorized by the act of Congress, approved February 17th, 1864, as follows:

Virginia,	2,250
South Carolina,	2,500
Alabama,	2,500
Tennessee,	500
North Carolina,	2,250
Georgia,	2,500
Florida,	500
Mississippi and East Louisiana,	1,000
Total,	14,500

Colonel Mosby's wound is nearly healed, and the Lynchburg *Republican* says he will be in the saddle next week.

CABARRUS COUNTY. The following letter from Col. J. C. Barnhardt of the 84th Regiment North Carolina militia will show the number of men who have entered the service from Cabarrus County. Very few counties can show a better record, and we doubt if any can boast of a Colonel who has kept its record so well.

HEADQUARTERS 84TH REGIMENT N. C. M.,
Pioneer Mills, January 26th, 1865

Dr Jas. E. McEachern, Raleigh, N. C.:

DEAR SIR—According to your request I have the honor to endorse you the number of men furnished from this county in the Confederate service, which will explain itself.

Volunteers,	1205	
Conscripts,	341	
Junior Reserves,	103	
Senior Reserves,	94	
		1703
Light duty men on service,		31
		1734
Detailed and engaged on Government work,		29
		1763
Detailed and exempted for N. C. Rail road,	8	8
		1771
Deduct from light duty men and others who was discharged, &c.,		20
Total,		1751

Home Guard duty at least 80 men.

The above I know to be correct as I have a roll of all men in service up to last May, 1864, since that time I have counted the men from my rolls that have gone to my knowledge, others may have gone that I do not know of. So you will see if the statement is in correct it is too small rather than too large.

Hoping the above may be satisfactory.

I am, Dr., your most
Obedient servant,
J. C. BARNHARDT,
Col. 84th Regiment N. C. Militia.

P. S. Up to October 1st, 1863, we had 13 deserters, and since that time I do not think the number has much more than doubled. Also, up to that time.

Killed in battle,	88
Died from wounds received in battle,	48
Died from disease,	174
Total lost up to that time,	310.

Out of 1379 men.
J. C. B., Col.

WHO IS HE?—We presume everybody wants to know who is Francis P. Blair, the man who has been visiting Richmond with propositions from Washington in regard to peace. He is a Printer and for a number of years was the authorized publisher of the debates and proceedings of the old U. S. Congress. Most people in this country have heard of the firm of "Blair & Rives," Congressional reporters and printers. Francis P. Blair was the leading member of the firm, and he it was who once who made the remark that "the printers in his office had done more to make great men than all things else combined,"—meaning that the printers had corrected and put in proper shape the speeches of members of Congress; and it must be understood that the material out of which we make "great men" was sometimes very scant, for if the speeches of many public men were pointed just as they are delivered or even the speakers reputation as a "smart man" would be blasted forever—Mr. Blair is now an old man, his vigorous days having been spent contemporaneously with Jackson, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, McDuffie and Giles and Seaton. His public career was about ending when we first began to acquire some knowledge of public affairs.

Although Blair never made any pretensions to statesmanship or figured as "Hon." or "His Excellency," yet he always exercised a powerful influence at Washington, especially with Democratic Administrations in olden times. If the result of present movements should prove that he has influence enough with the Lincoln Administration to induce it to make fair and honorable terms for peace with the Confederate authorities, his name should be handed down to posterity as a public benefactor. The Printers, at least, should unite and erect a monument to his memory.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The United States sloop-of-war San Jacinto was lost off the Bahama Banks on the night of the 1st in a terrible gale. The U. S. gunboat Narcissa was blown up by a torpedo near Mobile a few days since. Week before last, the gunboat Rattler drifted from her moorings between Vicksburg and Natchez. She was boarded by a party of Confederate cavalry and burnt to the water's edge. On Sunday evening last, two Yankee monitors were blown up by torpedoes off Charleston. And some three or four Yankee boats were lost on Roanoke River. We are glad to see that Old Abe's navy is being rapidly reduced. The San Jacinto is the vessel which captured Mason and Slidell off the Trent.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A negro woman, belonging to Mr. Wm. Bryant in this town, was so badly burnt on Friday night last, by her clothes catching on fire, that she died the next night. Her clothing caught fire while standing or lying before the fire place.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Rev. John S. Harris, who died recently at Gaffneyville, S. C., bequeathed his library, which was of considerable extent and value, except such volumes as his widow may select and retain, to Davidson College, N. C., of which institution he was a graduate.

We learn that Captain Leroy Jones—commandant of the Wake Senior Reserves, which company did good service below Wilmington during the first attack made upon Fort Fisher—died at his residence on Friday evening last of Typhoid fever.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—We learn from the Virginian, that manufactured tobacco is quite active in the Lynchburg market, and sales are being made at very high prices. Actual sales are being made at $7,50 per pound by the quantity, and some is held at $10.

GEN. BEAUREGARD.—We learn that Beauregard will soon take command of Gen. Hood's Army, in person.—*Milledgeville Union.*

It was a matter of pleasurable remark on yesterday that the President and Vice President had been engaged in a long consultation on public affairs.—*Rich. Sen. 28th*

Samuel Ruth, Superintendent of the Fredericksburg R. R. Co., is under arrest in Richmond, charged with conveying important information to the enemy.

The Wilmington *Carolinian* says that General Bragg has used every effort within his power to obtain a list of the Confederates killed and wounded at Fort Fisher, but without success thus far. The enemy promised to send a list of casualties, but has done so.

There was a collison on the N. C. Railroad, near the Yadkin bridge, Saturday evening, but we are glad to say the damage was not great. Two persons were injured from jumping off the cars.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The large room in the north wing of the Patent Office in Washington is being fitted up for the Presidential inauguration ball.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, February 1st, 1865.

Mr. Bogle, from the committee on the judiciary, reported back a bill to make jailors responsible for the keeping of deserters, with a request that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the same. So ordered.

Mr. Stubbs introduced a bill to give further time (two years) wherein to perfect land titles.

Mr. McEachern, a bill to impose penalties for failures to work on public roads ($20 for each offence.)

Mr. Wiggins presented a petition from citizens of Halifax praying seven appointments as magistrates. A motion being made to lay the petition on the table the Senate refused to accede thereto, yeas 13, nays 24, and the nominations were concurred in.

Mr. Bagley moved that mileage be paid members of the General Assembly for travel during the late recess. Agreed to.

Mr. Patterson, from the joint select committee to investigate the proceedings of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, made a report which, on motion of Mr. Wiggins, was ordered to be printed. (This report declares the accounts of the commissioners were found perfectly correct, that the investments and financial measures adopted by them were managed with "great care and skill," and concluded by saying the thanks of the State are due the distinguished and venerable gentlemen who acted, "for their disinterested services during the past eight years, in establishing and advancing our policy in regard to a reduction of the public debt.)

The adjournment resolutions were further discussed, and consideration thereof then postponed till to morrow.

Mr Dick moved that a message be sent the Senate proposing to remove the injunction of secresy from the proceedings of the joint secret and several sessions of the General Assembly.

Mr. Ellis called for the yeas and nays thereon, and the resolution was not agreed to.

Bills to lay a tax in kind for the benefit of the needy families of soldiers, to prevent the sacrifice of property, and resolutions in favor of discharged soldiers passed their third readings.

Resolutions proposing a committee to investigate the management of railroads were previously amended and passed their final reading.

A message from the House proposing to go forthwith into an election of Trustee of the University was laid on the table.

Concurring in a message from the House to that effect the Senate proceeded to vote for directors of the Insane Asylum. No election.

The special order, Mr. Fowle's *habeas corpus* resolutions, being before the Senate.

Mr. Odom moved an amendment to the effect that there is nothing now in the condition of the country which renders a suspension of the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* expedient, but that such suspension would be mischievous in its effects, and proceeded to address the Senate in support thereof, closing by declaring that for himself he must have liberty or death.

And the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Speaker Donnell appeared this morning in the chair.

Mr. Isbell was allowed to record his vote in favor of the resolutions protesting against the arming of slaves adopted yesterday.

Mr. Polk moved to send a message to the Senate, proposing a joint order of adjournment on Friday next, the 3d over to the second Tuesday in May.

Mr. Waugh moved the resolution be referred to the committee on adjournment.

Mr. Polk called for the yeas and nays upon that motion, declaring that a reference of this resolution would be equivalent to its rejection.

Mr. McAden, from the joint select committee on adjournment, said the committee had telegraphed to the commissioners sent to Richmond, and it was but just to them not to adjourn before an answer could be received.

Mr. Henry said he had received a note from one of the Commissioners deprecating an adjournment before the return of the commission. Great events were now in process of agitation and it was necessary for the Legislature to be in session to consider them as they arose. He favored the reference, and a vote being had, the resolution was referred by yeas 59, nays 38.

Mr. Stipe introduced a resolution calling upon his Excellency, the Governor to use every effort to provide for the Junior Reserves, now said to be suffering, with medical attendance, medicines, ambulances, and wagons, which resolution, amended so as to extend its provisions to the Senior Reserves was adopted.

Mr. McGehee introduced a bill concerning execution sales (gives a stay of twelve months on *fi fas.*)

Mr. Jordan a bill for the protection of persons exempted from military service (proposes to punish any real or pretended Confederate States officer who by force or fraud might thrust or delude into the military service of said Confederate States any citizen of North Carolina, legally exempted therefrom.

Mr. Faison, a bill to authorize the imposition by the county court of Duplin of a tax to keep up the public roads.

Mr. Phillips, a bill to amend the act of incorporation of the Pittsboro and Haywood Plank Road Company.

On motion of Mr. Waugh a message was sent the Senate, proposing to go forthwith into an election to fill the University trusteeship. Not agreed to by the Senate.

Mr. Cowles then moved another message be sent proposing an election for directors of the Insane Asylum. The message was sent, and, the Senate concurring, a vote was had but with no election.

The salary and fee bill was then passed and the House adjourned.

HORSE STEALING.—Two horses were stolen from the stable of Major J. M. Potts, in Steel Creek, on Saturday night last. We learn that the horses were tracked to the suburbs of this town and beyond on the Statesville road. It would be well for all persons to keep a close watch on their stables in these times.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

We find in the Washington correspondence of the *Herald* of the 23d some amusing speculations and accounts concerning old Blair, and his recent peaceful trip to Richmond. We give a few extracts:

PEACE RUMORS AND THE BLAIR MISSION.

The national capital has been under an intense excitement during the last few days over the question of peace. All manner of probable and improbable, possible and impossible stories have been in circulation. We have had the rebellion closed up, Jeff Davis flying towards Mexico, and the bulk of the rebel Congress marching for Washington to apply for admittance here. Charges have been made that Seward has decided to make peace on the best terms possible at once. This has aroused the anger of the radicals, and they threaten to raise a row in Congress over it.

POLITICAL VERSION OF THE AFFAIR.

Leaving this social part of his mission to those who wish to gossip over the court scenes at Richmond, let us glance at the political version given out by the different factions here. In the first place, the peace democrats declare that Mr. Blair brought from Richmond a manuscript letter from Jefferson Davis to Mr. Lincoln, in which Mr. Davis says he is willing now, as he always has been, to send or receive commissioners to treat for peace, in order to spare his country from the horrors of war and to advance all its interests. They also assert that Mr. Blair returns to Richmond with a letter from Mr. Lincoln, saying that he is willing to send or receive commissioners to treat for peace upon the basis of an undivided country. This, the peace democrats hold, it is the whole story in a nutshell. What is equally important, these peace men declare that the negotiation will be successful; that they have information that justifies them in that assertion and belief. One thing is certain—there is evidence here that the band of peace apostles, who have made such a noise in Southern Ohio, are alarmed at the prospect of the South backing down; that the Vallandigham crowd, although loudly clamoring for peace heretofore, are charging the rebel leaders with deserting their Northern friends. In this connection it is also stated that the peace disciples at Cincinnati have received more information than has been obtained here, and that they have become convinced that the South will back down. This is what they object to. They know that if peace is made with Lincoln, they are politically defunct. The above are the facts as believed and stated by the moderate peace democrats here. I give them for what they are worth.

The second version is one that is being circulated as coming from the vicinity of the State Department. This is that Mr. Blair brought back a communication to the purport that Mr. Davis gives his approval, and in fact asks that commissioners, representing the "two nations"—mark the words—be appointed to treat and negotiate for peace. Further, that Mr. Blair has gone back with a letter refusing that proposition on the ground that it would recognize the Southern Confederacy as being a nation, which might bring about trouble with foreign powers. But that his powers are such and the anxiety of the Southern leaders so great that they will be willing to drop that point and send commissioners as representing the army, or in some other form, to get by that technical point, or perhaps a commission of Congress, to be accredited as representatives of the people of the States, instead of a rebel government. Those who give this version state that it is fully believed that in this Mr. Blair will be successful. This is also the meaning of a significant paragraph in the *National Intelligencer*, which has throughout held that Mr. Blair's mission promised success, in which the assertion is made "that it is stated in Republican quarters that the elder Blair will hold an interview with prominent members of the rebel Congress." The same paper still further states:

We have good reason—not to say authority—for stating that Mr. Blair, sr., goes to Richmond upon no hollow or heartless mission, but upon one of substance, giving hope to patriotic men that an opportunity for the highest reason will be afforded to statesmen to bring the present civil war to a close by negotiation.

The statements of this paper are of more importance than it would appear on the surface, from the fact that Secretary Seward has the most friendly relations with its managers, and further that it has been the favorite organ and mouthpiece of the elder Blair. The statements of that organ are therefore semi official.

THE BADGE OF THE RADICALS.

It is owing to these facts and statements that the radicals have commenced their opposition. They imagine that they see behind all this a desperate attempt to secure a settlement of our national difficulties on the best possible terms that can be had at once. They are therefore only watching for developements, in hope of obtaining something that will justify them in arraigning Mr. Seward before Congress, and have one of their regular rear and tear scenes, to the amusement of those who like to visit such national circus shows.

WHAT MR. LINCOLN PROBABLY MEANS.

In addition to all this, those who have conversed with Mr. Lincoln on the subject, while they have not obtained any direct statement, or the full import of Mr. Blair's instructive message brought from Richmond or taken back, they have left the President with the full belief that Mr. Blair's visit to Richmond was far more successful than he anticipated. In addition to that they interpret Mr. Lincoln's language to mean that Blair's second mission promises far better results than the public have any idea of and that peace is much nearer at hand than the most confident have at any time hoped for.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1865.

THE LATEST PEACE RUMORS.

The excitement in regard to peace matters continues, and there is no doubt but that there is a desire and determination on the part of the administration to exhaust all the resources of statesmanship to bring about speedy reunion and peace. It is also believed, in well informed circles here, that the pressure of the peace party South, which is evidently numerous and powerful, will compel the rebel government to at least entertain any proposition which may be made for negotiation, even if not coupled with the condition precedent of a recognition of the Confederacy. The result of Mr. Blair's efforts is looked for with the greatest anxiety and interest.

THE RADICALS AND MR. BLAIR

The radical republicans are bitterly denouncing Mr. Blair, Sr., to night, and are charging him with sticking his nose in other affairs where he has no business. They boldly declare that they will give Mr. Lincoln to understand that he was not elected last fall, but that it was a principle and policy which succeeded. They also state that they do not want peace until they can get it in a way satisfactory to themselves. It is evident that they consider that the peace negotiations now going on promise to be successful, and are therefore determined to make a fight upon it.

Upon this subject the following dispatch makes mention of something new. We are not aware, however, that the "commissioners" referred to were sent:

RETURN OF MR. BLAIR TO RICHMOND—HE IS PROVIDED WITH A SAFE CONDUCT FOR PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 21.

The *Bulletin* says:

A letter has been received in Philadelphia from a prominent gentleman in Washington, who says that Francis P. Blair, Sr., returns to Richmond with full authority from President Lincoln to give a safe conduct to Washington for Peace Commissioners from Jefferson Davis, Mr. Blair is expected to be in Richmond this evening.

WHAT THE NEW YORK "TIMES" THINKS.

The New York *Times* of the 23d warns its readers not to be sanguine of peace. Peace, it thinks, may come some day. It refers "to the signs of the times," and says:

But they are not necessarily tokens of its speedy advent. A powerful army, hardened in a hundred battles and numbering probably over 60,000 men, still holds Richmond and defies the utmost power of the Union. It is commanded by two men of great determination of character, of intense pride and remarkable ability—Lee and Davis. We have no reason to suppose these two leaders of different purpose, or with any less firm resolve than ever, to fight out the war to the end.

The late mission of Mr. F. P. Blair naturally excited public curiosity. Many vague surmises have been indulged, touching its objects, and some have not only assumed that it related to a termination of the war between the Confederate States and the United States, but have undertaken to state, explicity, the terms upon which the olive branch has been extended by the latter. Thus the *Enquirer*, of Thursday says:

"That nothing has been accomplished towards an immediate peace we feel justified in assuring our readers. The enemy are willing to permit us to dictate our own terms, provided only, we will only, we will not dissolve the Union. Any guarantee for slavery, any constitutional provision for its protection and extension; full compensation (in greenbacks) for all the negroes that have been carried off during the war, anything, everything that we can ask or think, will be freely granted, if only we will consent to reunite with them.—These may not have been exactly Mr. Blair's terms but they embrace the substance of his mission, and do not in the least exaggerate the extremity to which the enemy are willing to concede us if we will only return to the Union."

We are at a loss to know how the *Enquirer* reaches these conclusions as to the dispositions of the enemy. They are not warranted by any official or semi-official declaration of the United States Government. On the contrary, the Executive head of that Government, in his Message of December last, repeated the oft-declared determination of that despotism to be content with nothing short of the submission of the South. We cannot too strongly caution the public to beware of accepting every idle rumor as an established truth concerning this so-called "Blair mission," what it looks to or what it means. It may be assumed that, at a proper time, all the facts relating to it will be made known, if indeed, there should be anything worth knowing. The great business of the country is war, and to that business we should address ourselves with renewed purpose and re animated resolve to achieve our independence.—*Rich. Sen. Jan. 28th.*

In 1778, when the British forces occupied almost all the cities of the struggling colonies, Washington wrote: "I am convinced that the enemy, long ere this, are perfectly satisfied that the possession of our towns, while we have an army in the field, will avail them little. It involves us in difficulties, but does not by any means insure conquest to them. They well know that it is our arms, not defenceless towns, which they have to subdue before they can arrive at the haven of their wishes, and that, till this is accomplished, the superstructure they have been endeavoring to raise, 'like the baseless fabric of a vision,' fails to nothing." These words may be profitably reflected upon by the few Southrons who are disposed to be despondent now.

FIRE IN COLUMBIA.—A fire occurred in Columbia on Wednesday night last, at the depot of the Charlotte & S. C. Railroad, destroying a storehouse of the company and its contents. The *Carolinian* says the fire originated from a coal of fire dropped from a torch by a negro who went into the house after night for some purpose. The house contained a vast amount of valuable goods, such as machinery, oil, shoes, tools, bacon, leather, and other articles imported for the Char. & S. C. Road and Hamburg road. The *Carolinian* estimates the loss at one million of dollars.

DIED,

In this city, at the residence of her brother, S. H. Young, Esq., on Friday morning last, Miss Hannah O. Young, daughter of John Young, Esq., of Franklinton, in the 36th year of her age.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALES!
By Tucker, Andrews & Co.

ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

1 Fine Mare, a No. 1 animal,
50 yards Heavy Beaver Cloth,
15 dozen Fine Combs,
A large lot of Carpenter's Tools, the best that has been offered for sale.
A lot of Crockery to be added.
February 2, 1865. 242—2t.

AUTION!

TO-DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK, IN FRONT OF OUR Sale-room, we will sell eight Likely Negroes, men and women, boys and girls.
W. F. ASKEW & CO.
February 2, 1865. 242—1t.

NOTICE.

PERSONS WHO HAVE HIRED NEGROES TO THE Chatham Railroad Company are requested to send them to Raleigh, to the care of Mr Barringer, Agent at the North Carolina Railroad Depot, who will forward them to their proper destination. By order of
J. E. ALLEN, Supt.
February 2, 1865. 242—2t.

NORTH CAROLINA BAPTIST AND STATISTICAL ALMANAC FOR 1865.

COMPILED BY REV. N. B. COBB.

SECULAR CONTENTS.

Important events of the War in North Carolina.
Table of General Officers, furnished by N. C., during the War.
List of Colonels, Brigades, and Chaplains of N. C. Regiments and Battalions, and number of troops furnished during the War.
Officers, Executive and Judicial, of the Confederate and State Governments.
Members of Congress—members of the N. C. General Assembly, Governors, Capitols, and dates of Secession of the several Confederate States.
Other interesting matter, on the calculation of Time, Origin of Old and New Christmas, beginning of the year in different nations, &c., &c.

RELIGIOUS CONTENTS.

What their opponents say of the Baptists.
List of Baptist Associations in the State, with a Table of Churches, Ordained and Licensed Ministers, Number in fellowship, Moderator, Clerk, and time of meeting of each Association.
Boards of the Southern Baptist Convention.
Officers and Boards of the N. C. Baptist State Convention and Western N. C. Baptist Convention.
Names and Post offices of Baptist Ministers in N. C.

☞ This Almanac is now ready. Orders solicited at once. Address, Rev. J. K. Howell, or Rev. N. B. Cobb, Raleigh, N. C.

Price, $1 per copy. Enclose stamp to prepay postage. Any minister enclosing money for 20 copies is entitled to an extra copy for himself.
February 2, 1865. 242—3t.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I SHALL MAKE AP plication to the General Assembly at its next session, to have the Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute at Warrenton, N. C. incorporated.
JULIUS WILCOX.
Jan. 13, 1865. 234—3t.